NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PLEASE:
• Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
• Do not guess at the information. An answer of, "Unknown," is more helpful.
• Include a photograph of each viewable side and label it with name & direction of view.
  - Thank You.

Type of Memorial
___ Monument with Sculpture  ___ Monument with Cannon
___ Monument without Sculpture  X Historical Marker  ___ Plaque

Affiliation
___ G.A.R.  (Post Name & No._________________________)  ___ M.O.L.L.U.S.
___ W.R.C.  (Corps Name & No._________________________)  ___ Other Allied Order
___ SUVCW (Camp Name & No._________________________)  (Please describe below)
___ DUVCW (Tent Name & No._________________________)  
X Other:  The Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks Civil War Marker Program

Original Dedication Date  2004  Please consult any/all newspaper archives for a
local paper's article that would have information on the first dedication ceremony and/or other facts on the memorial. Please submit a copy of your findings with full identification of the paper & date of publication. Thank you.

Location
The Memorial is currently located at:
Street/Road address or site location  Morgan, east of Riverside (W92°44'00" N38°58'38")
City/Village  Boonville  Township  County  Cooper

The front of the Memorial faces:  ___ North  X  South  ___ East  ___ West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner (of private cemetery that Memorial is located in)...
Name  Department of Natural Resources
Street Address  PO Box 176
City  Jefferson City  State  MO  Zip Code  65102
Contact Person  James Denny  Telephone (800) 334-6946

If the Memorial has been moved, please list former location(s)...
N/A

Physical Details
Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon = ___ Stone  ___ Concrete  ___ Metal  ___ Undetermined
If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.)  Modern weather resistant polymers

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Material of the Sculpture = Stone  Concrete  Metal  Undetermined
If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) not applicable
If the Sculpture is of metal, is it solid cast or "hollow?"

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = Modern Polymers

Material of Cannon = Bronze  Iron - Consult known Ordnance Listing to confirm
Markings on muzzle = Not Applicable
Markings on Left Trunion  Right Trunion
Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial?  If so, describe

Approximate Dimensions (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points
Monument or Base:  Height 4 feet  Width 3 feet  Depth 3 feet  or Diameter
  Sculpture:  Height  Width  Depth  or Diameter

For Memorials with multiple Sculptures, please record this information on a separate sheet of paper for each statue and attach to this form. Please describe the "pose" of each statue and any weapons/implements involved (in case your photos become separated from this form). Thank you!

Markings/Inscriptions (on stone-work / metal-work of monument, base, sculpture)
Maker or Fabricator mark / name?  If so, give name & location found
Not Applicable

The "Dedication Text" is formed:  cut into material  raised up from material face

Record the text (indicate any separation if on different sides...) Please use additional sheet if necessary.
See Attached

Environmental Setting
(The general vicinity and immediate locale surrounding a memorial can play a major role in its overall condition.)

Type of Location
  Cemetery
  "Town Square"
  Municipal Building
  Courthouse
  Traffic Circle
  Park
  Post Office
  State Capitol
  College Campus
  Library
  Plaza/Courtyard
  School
  Other: Residence near prison
General Vicinity

- Rural (low population, open land)
- Town
- Suburban (residential, near city)
- Urban / Metropolitan

Immediate Locale (check as many as may apply)
- Industrial
- Commercial
- Street/Roadside within 20 feet
- Tree Covered (overhanging branches)
- Protected from the elements (canopy or enclosure, indoors)
- Protected from the public (fence or other barrier)
- Any other significant environmental factor

Condition Information

Structural Condition (check as many as may apply)
The following section applies to Monuments with Sculpture, and Monuments without Sculpture - including the base for Monuments with Cannon. Instability in the sculpture and its base can be detected by a number of factors. Indicators may be obvious or subtle. Visually examine the sculpture and its base.

If hollow, is the internal support unstable/exposed? (look for signs of exterior rust)

Any evidence of structural instability? (look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)

Any broken or missing parts? (look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)

Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? (also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

Black crusting
White crusting
Etched, pitted, or otherwise corroded (on metal)
Metallic staining (run-off from copper, iron, etc.)
Organic growth (moss, algae, lichen or vines)
Chalky or powdery stone
Granular eroding of stone
Spalling of stone (surface splitting off)
Droppings (bird, animal, insect remains)
Other (e.g., spray paint graffiti) - Please describe...
Good shape, new

Does water collect in recessed areas of the Memorial?  ____ Yes  ____ No  ____ Unable to tell
Surface Coating
Does there appear to be a coating?  ___ Yes  X No  ___ Unable to determine
If known, identify type of coating.
___ Gilded  ___ Painted  ___ Vamished  ___ Waxed  ___ Unable to determine
Is the coating in good condition?  ___ Yes  ___ No  ___ Unable to determine

Basic Surface Condition Assessment  (check one)
In your opinion, what is the general appearance or condition of the Memorial?
X Well maintained  ___ Would benefit from treatment  ___ In urgent need of treatment  ___ Unable to determine

Overall Description
Briefly describe the Memorial  (affiliation / overall condition & any concern not already touched on).

Recheck every 2 years. Printing probably subject to aging over time.

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

Supplemental Background Information
In addition to your on-site survey, any additional information you can provide on the described Memorial will be welcomed. Please label each account with its source (author, title, publisher, date, pages). Topics include any reference to the points listed on this questionnaire, plus any previous conservation treatments - or efforts to raise money for treatment. Thank you.

Inspector Identification
Date of On-site Survey  07 August 2005
Your Name  Walter E. Busch
Address  PO Box 509
City  Pilot Knob
State  MO  Zip Code  63663  Telephone  (314)  630-8407

Please send this completed form to:

Todd A. Shillington, PDC
15 Park Place
Holley, NY 14470-1022
(585) 638-5929

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
National Civil War Memorials Committee

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BATTLE OF BOONVILLE

On June 17, 1861, the Battle of Boonville took place at this and other locations along this road. By most standards of warfare the Battle of Boonville was more truly a skirmish or demonstration than a full blown battle. But small conflicts can sometimes have large consequences, and such was the case with the outcome of the Battle of Boonville. The battle was not only one of the first flash points of conflict in the rapidly escalating Civil War, but it also helped to decide in favor of the Union the then uncertain question of Missouri’s ultimate loyalty. Ex-Confederate, Thomas L. Snead, summarized the consequences of the Battle of Boonville in 1888: "Insignificant as was this engagement in a military aspect, it was in fact a stunning blow to the Southern Rights' people of the State, and one which did incalculable and unending injury to the Confederates."

Months of mounting tension between Unionist and Secessionist factions preceded the outbreak of hostilities at Boonville. A pro-Confederate faction led by Governor Claiborne Jackson was attempting to organize a military force, the State Guard, and take Missouri out of the Union. Determined to thwart Jackson's plans was a strong Unionist faction based in St. Louis and led by Congressman Frank Blair, Jr. and General Nathaniel Lyon. The final break between these struggling factions came at a meeting between Jackson, Blair and Lyon at the Planter's House in St. Louis. Here, Lyon declared that a state of war now existed between Jackson's treasonous government and the United States.

Jackson and Price, fearing that Lyon's army would soon be on their heels, hurriedly left this meeting to return to Jefferson City and made plans for a hasty evacuation of the capitol. Reasoning that Jefferson City was too pro-Union to defend, Governor Jackson and Sterling Price, commander of the State Guard, ordered their volunteers to muster at either Boonville or Lexington, both strongholds of pro-Southern sentiment. If Boonville could be held for a couple of weeks while Southern volunteers massed at Lexington, the State Guard might be transformed into an army capable of conquering Missouri for the Confederacy.

On June 13, Jackson evacuated the capital city. Two days later, Lyon, Blair and 2,000 soldiers arrived in four boats to take control of Jefferson City. Lyon was well aware of the danger that could come from allowing Price and Jackson enough breathing space to assemble and train an army. Determined to prevent this by keeping his enemy on the run, Lyon continued steaming on to Boonville with 1,700 men.

Fearing that enemy artillery was emplaced on the bluffs near Boonville, Lyon disembarked his force some eight miles below town. At 7:00 a.m. Lyon set his army in motion. A march of two miles across the floodplain of the Missouri River led to a point where the road they were on, the Rocheport Road, began a gradual rise into the surrounding river hills. As the force started its ascent, State Guard pickets opened fire, and then fell back.
A mile to the west, a force of four or five hundred State Guardsmen awaited Lyon's approach. Earlier that morning, the Southern volunteers had moved out of their encampment, called variously Camp Vest or Camp Bacon, to take up their position on the Rocheport road. The coming fight was one their commander, Colonel John Sappington Marmaduke, had scant enthusiasm to make. He knew that his force of 1,500 poorly armed and untrained men was no match for Lyon's disciplined and well-equipped soldiers. Marmaduke urged Governor Jackson to concentrate his forces further south, at Warsaw, where battle with the federals could be had on terms more favorable to the Southerners. With a victory in hand, they might be able to launch a campaign to drive the federals from the state. Jackson, however, was unwilling to quit the field without a fight, and insisted they make a stand whatever the odds.

The position chosen for the Southern stand was along a lane that intersected the Rocheport road about a mile west of where the pickets first fired on Lyon's approaching army. On the northeast corner of the intersection stood a brick house behind which was a wheat field. Concealing themselves behind the house, its outbuildings and fences, and a thicket of woods, the state forces had a good position from which to pour fire into the exposed ranks of the advancing Federals.

The main portion of the battle opened at approximately eight a.m. with a brisk shelling of the rebel position by Lyon's artillery, under the command of Captain Totten. The artillery occupied the center of Lyon's column while infantry steadily advanced on either flank. For a while, according to one newspaper account, the air whined with bullets as both sides unleashed volleys at one another. Totten soon found his range, and two cannon balls came crashing into the brick house, and others poured into the Southern position. The dislodged the defenders fell back across the fences and through the wheat field. The Southerners were able to stitch together a new line near the brow of a hill, advance some twenty paces and open fire. Lyon's troops, now rapidly advancing, were compelled to cross a stretch of open ground. A body of the enemy concealed in a grove of trees unleashed what was described as a galling fire. This created the few casualties suffered by the Federal side. Again, Totten's artillery was pressed into service while the troops on both flanks pushed the attack. It seemed at this point that the skirmish might assume the magnitude of a full-fledged battle, but the lack of arms and discipline of the Southern force began to take their toll. The superior military preparation and fire power of the Federal side soon overpowered the ill-prepared Southerners and Marmaduke gave the order to retreat. The battle had lasted little more than twenty minutes. The withdrawing Southerners made an attempt to maintain some semblance of order as they pulled back, firing at their pursuers from any available cover. Their retreat, however, progressively degenerated into a disorderly stampede.

While the Federal infantry pressed the attack, the *McDowell* steamed upriver to a point opposite Camp Bacon and began to shell the position with an eight-inch howitzer. This discouraged the Southerners
from any attempt to linger in the encampment long enough to gather their belongings. The Federals marched into the hastily evacuated camp to find food still on tables and much equipment left behind including 1,200 pairs of shoes and assorted tents, blankets, and other items.

The final Southern stand was made at the fairgrounds, about a mile east of town. During the evacuation of the capitol, Jackson had moved the state armory to this location. The river-based howitzer was again called into service and lobbed shells onto the Southern position while the Union infantry closed in rapidly. The retreating Southerners were forced to leave behind their only two artillery pieces, a pair of six-pound cannons that were never used against the enemy.

By 11:00, General Lyon was riding into Boonville to receive the surrender of the town from a local delegation of citizens. At the same time, Jackson was exiting the other end of town, bound for southwest Missouri to link up with Price and his troops who were at the same time evacuating Lexington. Word of the Boonville rout convinced Price that the rich and friendly Missouri River valley was no longer a safe haven. Lyon had denied Price and Jackson the precious time they needed to build up their army in the Missouri heartland.

As battles went, Boonville was clearly a small affair. Three Southerners were killed, and five to nine wounded, while the Federal toll came to five killed, seven wounded. Probably few battles of so minor a scale reaped such large results as did the Boonville triumph for Lyon. He had disestablished a treasonous government and sent it and its embryonic army into flight. The Missouri River was now a Federal highway that barred potential recruits in northern Missouri from joining Price and Jackson in southwest Missouri.

Eminent Civil War historian, Bruce Catton, summarized the significance of what Lyon had accomplished: "This fight at Boonville, the slightest of skirmishes by later standards, was in fact a very consequential victory for the Federal government. Governor Jackson had been knocked loose from the control of his state, and the chance that Missouri could be carried bodily into the Southern Confederacy had gone glimmering. Jackson's administration was now, in effect, a government-in-exile, fleeing down the roads toward the Arkansas border, a disorganized body that would need a great deal of help from Jefferson Davis's government before it could give any substantial help in return."
Battle of Boonville

On June 17, 1861, the Battle of Boonville took place at this and other locations along this road. By mid-morning, the Battle of Boonville was over—a bloody and sonorous demonstration of a full-fledged battle. Although small conflicts sometimes have large consequences, each was the case with the outcome of the Battle of Boonville. The battle was not only one of the first flash points of conflict in the rapidly escalating Civil War, but it was also relatively decisive in favor of the Union. This was a critical event in the Civil War, and it was a decisive victory for the Union.

The Battle of Boonville was fought near Boonville, Missouri, on June 17, 1861. It was the first battle of the American Civil War in Missouri and was fought between Union and Confederate forces. The battle lasted for about three hours and resulted in a Union victory.

On June 17, Union forces led by Union General Nathaniel Lyon advanced on the town of Boonville. The Confederate forces, led by Confederate General Sterling Price, were located in a strong defensive position on the east side of the town. Lyon's forces attacked the Confederate defenses, but were met with heavy resistance. The battle raged on for several hours, with both sides suffering significant losses.

By mid-afternoon, Lyon's forces were forced to retreat, and the Confederate forces began to advance. However, the Union forces were able to hold their ground and prevent the Confederate advance from gaining momentum.

The Battle of Boonville was considered a Union victory, although the Union forces suffered heavy losses. The battle marked the beginning of the Civil War in Missouri and set the stage for future battles in the region. It also highlighted the strategic importance of Missouri as a key battleground in the war.